FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1880.

Encouraging to Bribe Takers. The election of GARFIELD would be such an encouragement to brine takers as the history of the whole world has as yet furnished no axample of.

Merchants who vote for GARFIELD should never complain of dishonesty in their clerks hereafter; for they will have participated in the most signal sanction of dishonesty ever known.

Put money in thy purse, no matter how. That would be the lesson taught by the election of James A. GARFIELD!

Garfield's Part in the Electoral Fraud.

We have read a great many able political speeches, but never one that more perfectly accomplished its purpose than that of Gov. HENDRICKS, which appeared in our pages yesterday.

In a previous address to the citizens of Indiana, Mr. HENDRICKS made the follow-

Gastina's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and off-naive manner pos-able of the Presiden in Fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Gazrinto went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every scutiment of fair play be should care been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he old in New Oricans, Garrians had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parsh. In one of the inner rooms of Packann's Custom House be did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently mil, he prepared or had prepared additional interrugatories to bring them within rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony so received by Garrield went back to the Seturning Board, and the result was that West Fenciana, with its Democratic majority, was thrown out. In Washington, GARFIELO's vote was that Congress could not go be hind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as

clusive and binding." These propositions having all been denied, and denied with imputations that were insulting to Mr. HENDRICKS, he appeared before a meeting of the people of Indianapolis on Monday evening last, and in a way that was perfectly crushing and conclusive, admitting of no denial or rejoinder, he demonstrated from the testimony of Gen. GAR-FIELD himself, given under oath before a committee of Congress, that every one of perfectly, literally, and entirely true.

vised, suggested, and prepared the perjured testimony upon which the Returning Board of Louisiana threw out the real returns of the election in the parish of West Feliciana, and thereby figured up a majority for HAYES in the State, whereas the majority of the people had voted for TILDEN. This GAR-FIELD did in the way which Mr. HENDRICKS sets forth from GARFIELD's own testimony; and this same GARFIELD is now the Republican candidate for President.

It is also true that in his place in the House of Representatives, Gen. Garrield resisted the passage of the Electoral bill, declaring it to be his conviction that if that bill should pass, the Electoral Commission would be required by the provisions of the bill to go behind the returns, and ascertain what votes had really been cast by the people; and yet, as a member of the Commission, after he had taken an oath to examine and consider all questions and render a true judgment, he refused to go behind the returns, and held that the people were concluded by forged certificates certifying to nothing but falsehood.

That these propositions and others incident to them are absolutely and fully established by GARFIELD'S OWN SWOTH CVIweek. Every American citizen who wishes a ballot he will deposit at the polls.

Ohio.

The Republican majority in Ohio has gradually shrunk away in the last twelve years until it has become a doubtful State, and can no longer be claimed with confidence by John Sherman and his associates. It is instructive to compare the power of the party in 1868 with its weakness in 1879, taking the most striking illustrations of this evele to show the decline and fall:

1666

beymour	238.7.0
Bepublican majority	. 41,428
Grant 1872 Greviev 244 921 O'Conor 1,002 Black, Temperance 22,052 Black Comparison 22,052 Black Comp	281,852
Republican majority	34,208
Hayes 1878.	
Republican majority	2,717
These three successive elections call	led out

the fullest strength and efforts of both parties. They were the best tests of their respective resources, and they prove that the Republicans have constantly declined in popular favor, while the Democrats as regularly have gained.

From a majority of 41,428 in 1868 the Republicans fell down to 2,747 in 1876, being a loss of 38,681 Taking these figures as a basis of computation, and by the inexorable logic of mathematics they would be beaten out of sight this fall.

But it may be said there has been a favorable reaction for the Republicans. The facts do not show it, and speculation at such a time is absurd when all sides are interested in knowing the exact truth and in understanding the political situation.

Last year the Republicans made a supreme effort to regain their ascendancy and to take the State out of the doubtful column. They nominated an adroit and popular manager for Governor, ambitious for political distinction, and both willing and able to expend money treely to gratify his passion. The Democrats put up a candidate who was neither satisfactory to the hard-money men nor to the Greenbackers, with whom be had affiliated. What was the result?

Fratier Lating Part Crembuck Niewert President	
Republican majerny	

As compared with 1876, Foster resembove HAYES by 5,563 votes, and Ewing tell below LILDEN by 4,050 votes. Certainly, these figures exhibit no change upon which the Republicans may count chickens before they are hatched. An alteration of less yete, added to the adverse total, would have swept away this trifling majority.

Haues.	Gardel
6 771	0.89
	30.00
	300
	200
**************************************	5.4
97.561	20.0
	# 100% 6 771 3.474 2.941 7.72 6,183

It is thus seen that HAYES exceeded GAR-FIELD's vote in every one of the five counties composing the Congressional district, and beat him by 2,549 on his own ground. Organization, faithful work, and energy

is gratifying to know that these requisites for a successful campaign are now in motion. Two elements in this contest give a material impulse to the Democratic ticket. First, the soldiers' vote to be gained by the personal attraction of HANCOCK; secondly, the desire for a change of administration among conservative and independent men, who believe that prolonged sectional strife is not only dangerous to the peace of the

manufacturing, and personal interests. Ohio looks well. Sherman's machine is disordered. The people of that great state are tired of being hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of trading pellticians. They want a change.

Union, but is ruinous to their commercial.

A Criticism on Our Manners. Mr. James Jackson Jarves, a well-known critic of art, has been writing from Italy to the Times a series of letters which analyze our American manners and contrast them with the manners of the older society of Europe, and particularly of southern Europe. Mr. JARVES has lived long in Italy, but he went there from Boston, and the American manners to which he gives his chief attention are those he has observed in

the Puritan capital. It is very plain that Mr. JARVES remem bers unpleasantly the breeding of Boston, which seems to him all the more revolting in its coldness and stiffness when he sets it in comparison with that of Florence, for instance. He objects to the Bostonians for their lack of spontaneity and for the frequent absence of grace and courtesy in their bearing, and says one very good and true thing when he observes that while our Puritan friends are making most patient and praiseworthy efforts to increase their acquaintance with art, of the simple and genuine love of beauty for the sake of beauty they have very little. They are not a spontaneous people.

Therefore their courtesy betrays a lack of grace and of ease which never fails to show itself where the instinctive enjoyment of beauty and the inbred desire of his averments as they are given above is pleasing are not present. You can polish a man, but no school of manners will make It is true that Gen. Garrield himself de- him a gracious and courtly gentleman, courteous from natural repugnance to rude and inharmonious conduct, and with a delicate perception of what is required of him, and a careful regard for the minor rights and feelings of those with whom he associates. He must be born with the qualities which are the basis of such true manners, and they must be trained to their right development. For no manners can be called thoroughly polite and thoroughly well-bred which do not seem to be the natural expression of the individual. They must not be assumed with an effort and for an occasion, but must come spontaneously, or have been made by long habit a second nature. That is why an experienced man of the world finds so little difficulty in detecting what is called a snob or a cad.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as some men do, that feminine beauty departed from Boston generations ago, never to return. In truth, no city of its size in the Union can present finer types of beautiful womanhood than Boston, and they are very frequent. The girls in the shops are much better looking than the average of young women in the same employment elsewhere and the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS preaches in Trinity Church in the midst of a very dence is demonstrated in Mr. HENDRICKS'S garden of lovely girls, whose beauty is enspeech. That speech appeared in full in hanced by the expression of admiration and THE SUN of yesterday morning, and it will devout faith in the preacher which animates appear in full in our weekly edition next | their sottly outlined features. Some of them may put on eyeglasses to observe the stal- thing for Cincinnati, for the rich men themto cast an intelligent and an honest vote in | wart bachelor rector more closely, but both | the approaching election, should read it eyeglasses and angular figures are far more carefully before he determines what kind of uncommon in Trinity Church than some of Mr. WEST, who is going to give \$150,000 toward the maligners of Boston would have us believe. It is true the stranger in Boston is surprised to meet so many young people of both sexes who carry the badge of nearsightedness, but there are hosts of pretty

girls there who have no need to display it. And yet Mr. JARVES speaks truly when he talks of the frequent lack of ideal grace in the manners of Boston women. They seem, indeed, very often to despise sweetness and graciousness of bearing. They will dote on pictorial art, and in household art they are adepts, while classical music inspires their ambition; but in that most beautiful and lovely of all arts, the art of pleasing, they

take little pains to be proficient. This criticism does not apply to Boston women only. It has, indeed, a very general application in this country. What is called culture has been preached about and urged for many years, until the term has become almost odious, and there is now a very general and commendable desire among people who have had any education to go on with the process. But how many girls are aware that above all beauty of person, with which our women are so lavishly endowed, and even above stores of knowledge in music and art, languages, mathe matics, physics, and metaphysics, are the sweet and gracious and charming manners which are the expression of an honest desire to please, and a loveliness of disposition that finds satisfaction only in contributing to the happiness of others? Those are the true feminine manuers, and wherever they appear they conquer men's admiration

and subdue their hearts. Our fair correspondents often ask us how to win the affections of men. What we have now said may suggest the way.

A Correction.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Independent, says that THE SUN puts forth a campaign falsehood when it states that the POLAND Committee on the Credit Mobilier matter "found GARFIELD guilty of bribe taking, and, therefore, by direct implication, of perjury."

We admit that our phrase was not absolutely accurate, and we proceed to correct it. As regards Garpield's perjury, it was really not a matter of implication with the Committee. Gampield swore that he never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, nor any dividends or profits arising therefrom; while the Committee found that he had agreed to take and had taken ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock and received invidends thereupon amounting to \$329; and that he understood

Now, it is true that the Committee did not say, in so many words, that Garriero perthan one-third of one per cent, on the whole | jured himself. What they did say is, that whereas he swore positively to one thing, exactly the opposite thing was the truth. The only test to be made of GARFIELD'S Therefore, they really do not charge him probable support is by a comparison of his with perjury by any implication; they show

that this was a dividend and nothing else.

vote for Congress in the year 1876 with | him to be guilty of outright, square, and unequivocal perjury.

Our esteemed religious contemporary als says that they did not find him guilty of bribe taking, because he did not "suppose that he was guilty of any impropriety, or even indelicacy, in becoming a purchaser of this stock." In fact, he had no other purpose in taking his stock than to make profitable investment." And yet he took the stock without paying a cent for it, leaving it to be paid for from its own dividends, that is to say, he did not invest anyskilfully applied ought to carry Ohio. It thing in it, but got it as a gift; and he took this stock in a company dependent upon the legislation of Congress, of which he was a member, and knowing it to be so

dependent. If this was not bribe taking, there cannot be any bribe taking; and we commend this reflection to the orthodox conscience of our esteemed religious contemporary just as earnestly as we commend the conclusion of the Committee that GARFIELD perjured himself when he swore that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock in the Credit Mobilier, nor any dividends or profits arising therefrom."

The Bankses-Two or Four?

Only two, twins, say we.

Others maintain that there must be four, on the ground that no two men could advocate so great a variety of political sentiments. And in support of the theory that there are four who look just alike, while they talk very differently, the fact is cited that a young mother recently gave birth, at the same confinement, to four healthy and vigorous sons.

But then, it seems to us, the advocates of the quadruple BANKS theory overlook the important fact that the twin BANKSES are men of remarkable talent.

Thus one of them a few days ago had the audacity, in a public speech, to praise R. B. HAYES. Here was an exhibition of the most surprising originality. Who else in the campaign has ever conceived of the possibility of finding anything in R. B. HAYES to praise?

And when we consider further, we find still greater reason for admiration of the closeresembling Banks twins for this praise of HAYES-astounding and unmerited as the praise is.

One of the BANKS twins holds the honorable and renumerative office of United States Marshal in Boston, under Mr. HAYES's administration-an office once occupied by ISAAC O. BARNES, the brother-in-law of LEVI WOODBURY. Of course this twin brother's mouth is shut. Under HAYES's civil service rules his mouth is sealed and he cannot peep as loud as a chicken for GARFIELD. But his twin brother who holds no office, and looks exactly like him, pays the family debt of gratitude by doing what no other Republican orator has the temerity to do-praising HAYES.

We still maintain the twin theory against the quadruple theory in regard to the

BANKSES. But what twins!

It is singular that the Manhattan Market, constructed of brick and iron and glass, should have perished by fire after eight years of existence, while Washington and Fulton markets, built of wood that is rotten, and that would catch from a stray spark like tinder. have securely defied the flames for the better part of a century.

Don't bet. A man who bets on the election loses his vote, if challenged.

A hundred and twenty thousand pupils, or thereabouts, have gone back from vacation to the public schools of this city this week. The registered number will probably reach. before the end of the month, 130,000. The average attendance in the school year is always good. From September up to the first day of July, in any ordinary year, it is about 91 per cent, of the registered total. Last year it never, in this period, fell below 88, and only in two months, January and June, below 90,

It is becoming fashionable in Cincinnati wealth to public uses, which is a very good selves, and for their less fortunate neighbors. This time it is a public-spirited merchant, a founding a great Art Museum.

By a coincidence, the news of the great Seaham explosion came just as the Social Science Association at Saratoga were discussing casualties in coal mining. It was an instance in point.

With HANLAN, ROSS, TRICKETT, LAYCOCK. BOYD, ELLIOTT, RILEY, and SMITH OF TEN EYCK, the proposed rowing match on the Thames would be sufficiently international, in comprising representatives of Canada, Austraha, United States, and England; but it is now asserted that there is a Frenchman in existence worthy to enter this company of oarsmen. This would be a novelty.

A torchlight screnade by thirteen hundred musicians is a treat not prepared for everybody. Such a concert was arranged for Emperor WIL-HELM last night by the bands of the Third Army Corps of Germany. The people pay for those thirteen hundred gorgeous musicians.

One horse and several men have dropped out of the Chicago 6%-day man-horse contest The end of the fourth day finds Bynne abead of all the quadrupeds. The chances for the men will increase with each additional day.

Sixteenin of May of his own. King KALARAUA Britain, and France told him they would not nave it, and until the crowds in the streets were alking openly of dethroning him, that he dested from his purpose and accepted Mr. Moneno's resignation. Then a mass meeting ordered Mr. Mozeno to leave the kingdom

orthwith—in Texas Regulator style. It appears from this story that in these times en a jovial King of the Happy Islands has to aind what he is about, and to submit to humilitions that must go dreadfully against the royal grain.

It appears also that the American and English residents of Honolulu, or some of them, when a man incurs their dislike by winning the de with constitutional principles or personal rights to order him out of the country under penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

THE MISTERY OF ILLINOIS REPUB-

LICANISM. The Intrigues, Quarrels, and Reconcillation of Logan, Farwell, and Ellhu H.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- The political situation in this city just now is very amusing, and the respectable element of the Republican party is rubbing its eyes and endeavoring to extend its comprehension so as to include some remarkable occurrences that have just taken place. Three months ago saw Charles B. Farwell using Elihu B. Washburne as a club to beat John A. Logan's political brains out. This hour sees Charles B. Farwell using John A. Logan as a club to beat Eilhu B. Washburne's brains out. The men who were sleeping with Logan last spring find strange bedfellows now, and "Black Jack" himself has been compelled to go to Indiana in order to escape the odium of a political bargain. Even the Inter-Ocean, his organ and apologist, through wet and dry weather, cannot defend his last move.

In the winter of 1876-7, when the Legislature met to choose a Senator in place of Logan, a party of politicians left this city to manipulate the choice. The Legislature was so closely di-vided that neither political party had a majority, but the balance of power lay in the hands of a few so-called Independents, embracing representatives from the Greenback, Prohibition, Socialistic, and other organizations, controlling about seven votes. The Republicans had one hundred votes, one less than the majority pecessary to elect a Senator, but two of those votes could not be cast for John A. Logan, who was the almost unanimous choice of the caucus of his party. The obstacles were personal, and the two members, both from Chicago, by the way, would have voted for Beelzebub or Brigham Young in preference to Logan. On of them. Easton by name, was controlled by J. Russell Jones, who never forgave Logan for an abortive attempt to secure his removal when he was Collector of Customs here. Logan wrote to Grant demanding that Jones be compelled to give him Easton's vote, and Grant wrote Jones a long autograph letter urging it, of which the latter took no notice.

Charles B. Farwell, known as one of the Charles B, Farwell, known as one of the most able, audesious, and unscripulous noliticians in the country, went to Springfield as Legan's next friend, and furnished what money was necessary to lubricate the machine. There were over 100 ballots, Logan receiving each time 98, or three less than a majority. The Democrats were divided, the Indeedents were voting for Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a deadlock occurred that insted two weeks. Finally the apposition to Legan decided to unite upon David Davis, then Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and every indication pointed to his election. At this crisis Farwell came to Logan and said:

"John, the boys have stood by you as long as you could expect. Withdraw and give me a show."

you could expect, Withdraw and give me a show."

"You can't be elected," was Logan's renly.

"Yes, I can," explained Farwelt, "every Republican in the Legislature will vote for me, for I have canvassed them all, and I have got Dearborn. Rehoe, and Hickey (three Independents) solid. I have agreed to pay them twenty-five hundred dollars each to vote for me once, when I give the word."

Logan's black face turned blue, then white, and then red. Whatever else may be said of his methods in politics, Logan has never been accused of receiving or giving bribes, and is personally honest. Other men may have spent money for votes cast for him, with or without his knowledge, but John Logan has never solid rise own hands.

money for votes cast for him, with or without his knowledge, but John Logan has never solited his own hands. He turned upon Farwell, and clinching his fist, threatened to smite him if that proposition was repeated. He abused his triend with all the investive that his ugiy tongue could master, accusing him of trying to undermine himself (Logan); of consuring with Jones and others to prevent his obtaining the full vote of his narty, and declaring his intention to remain a candidate as long as a single friend stood by him. This threat was carried out, and after a portion of the Republicans had endeavored to bring a new candidate into the field Logan permitted Davis to be elected.

Farwell went from that interview with a very bad heart, and to this day has done his utmost to thwart Logan in every movement he has undertaken. When Logan appeared two years later as a candidate for the Senats, Farwell spent thousands of dollars to trying to beat him running himself, and payin. Oclosity sexpenses.

But his great day of revenge came at the time of the recent Republican Convention. Farwell watted for Logan to declare his preference, and then took the hazardous job of attempting to beat the sold the same of the recent Republican Convention. Farwell watted for Logan to declare his preference, and then took the hazardous job of attempting to leat Grant in his own State. But it was not Grant he wanted to humilate: Logan was the man. Farwell tried Blance at first, commencing early, spending money lavisity, chilsting the railroad interests in his favor, distributing railroad passes in every primary meeting, and worked up considerable strength and enthus asm. But his would not go with the Germans; so Farwell started a Washburne boom, interesting the swallow-hall element and the Duch, not placing the canvass in the charge of and placing the canvass in the charge of lesing, a whiskey thief whom Grant par-and Elhot Anthony, an eminently re-

A.C. Hesing, a whiskey thief whom Grant pardoned, and Elliot Anthony, an eminently respectable citizen, Farwell paying the expenses of both the Biaine and Washburne movements out of his well-filled nurse. The result is still tresh in the mind. Logan got the State Convention, but the Washburne-Biaine crowd gained admission to the National Convention under a contest. Logan was had out.

And now for the sequel. Logan hates both Farwell and Washburne, it is difficult to say which he lates the more. Farwell thates both Logan and Washburne, and it is difficult to say which he hates the more. Washburne reciprocates the feeling, and from his loty rosation looks with soorn and contempt upon both. He went to Europe after the Chicago Convention—pour health, not a guing he held out his hand behind him to grasp any office that might come within reach.

The kid-glove element proposed Washburne within reach.

The kid-glove element proposed Washburne

The kid-glove element proposed Washburne for Comress, and his intimate friends have been working hard all summer to secure the nomination for him in the Third District of Gueago. This happens to be the district which Farwell would like to represent, and he, at the same time, has been bending every energy to get the nomination. Hiram Barber, the present Representative, and a clever fellow, has also assured. But Barber stands no show. The figure comes octween Farwell and Washburne, Logan has been belving Barber until he sees there is no chance, whereupon he advises Barber to turn in and help beat Washburne, Logan knows that Farwell will cut no figure in Congress, but recognizes yeer painfully that Washburne will. He would rather have Farwell in the House forevertima Washburne a single moment. By assisting Farwell is his only chance of preventing Washburne's nomination, hence, all of a sudden, the good of the party appears appearment to Logan's mind, and he flures for a reconcilation. As Farwell wants help, it was not a difficult thing to accomplish. Logan sends for one of Farwell's friends and drops a him

ppermost in Login's maint, and action, it was reconstitution. As Farwell wants help, it was not a difficult thing to accomplish. Logian sends or one of Farwell's friends, and drops a first of the offset that harmony is essential to success. Farwell grasps the suggestion, and directs his friends to cut a path by which he and Logian may come logistics.

Joel D. Harney, Collector of Internal Revenue, accommon friend, arranges a sinner party at the Cherage Club, at which Logian and Farwell are to meet and recognize each other across the matograpy, but Logian's commains emagements prevent. But the other day Logian hardens, accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally, of course, to be in the office of Postoidentally. Six million dollars is the estimate of the loss of property by the recent earthquake in the Philippine Islands. Six millions more would hardly cover the loss in Jamaica and the other West India islands by the recent gales.

Unwarned by the experience of the French MacManon, the jovial King of the Sandwich Islands undertook last month to have a little "Good-worning General."

Another French But the other day Logian happens, accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of Representatives. At the same moment Farwei names early accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the present master James of the Illinois House of the present accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the present master James of the Illinois House of the present waster James of the Illinois House of the present accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the present accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the present accidentally, of course, to the office of Collector William Harry Smith, who is said to be the three of the present accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the present accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the Preme Sentatives. At the same moment Farwei happens, accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the Illinois House of the Preme Sentatives. At the same moment Farwei happens, accidentally, of course, to be in the office of Collector James of the Illinois House of the Illinois Ho

And the Senator returns the salutation pleas-Sixteenin of May of his own. King Kalarata suddenly turned out his old Ministers, and constructed a Cabinet to suit himself, with the jovial Mr. Celsus Cæsar Morino, formerly of this city, at its head. Apparently the jolly King had conceived a great liking for the jolly Mr. Morino, since it was not until the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great the torments of tell rather into recognize the existence, except by a curse.

"Timik you," responded the man who has always threatened to kick C. B. Farwell out of his presence if he only got close enough to reach tim with his boot.

"Well, I think I must be going," added Gen.

Well, I think I must be golder.
Logan.
"Good-by, General," said Mr. Farwell, extending his hand, and adding: "I suppose this hatchet is to be buried."
"That is my wish," said Logan, "and no more botter be said stead it."
"I megoing to run for Congress on the north said, General," a tied Farwell, "and I hope you want to run. won't oppose me."
Oh, ne!" revised Logan. "Fil not do that,
I have not mixed up in these Congressional
fights, and shall not. Good-day, gentlemen."
Good-day, General," and the reconclination
was effected.

To the Editor of The Sun-Su: I beg to all attends and the imposition practised on the party and the imposition practised party and the party and the imposition practised party and the party and the party and the imposition practised party and the party and the

HONOLULU IN AN UPROAR.

The King Forced to Buck Down, and Mr. Celaus Casar Moreno Ordered to Leave the Kingdom.

From the Sun Francisco Chronick HONOLULU, Aug. 19 .- Within the past few days this island kingdom has passed through an important phase in its existence. The King has executed a coup d'état in the interest of one Celsus Casar Moreno, a foreign adventurer unfavorably known in the United States, and, under the pressure of the diplomatic corps. has receded from his action. On Saturday last, the 14th inst., it pleased his Majesty to prorogue the Legislative Assembly, which had been in session eighty-five days. Shortly after the prorogation, each of the Ministers received an order to resign his portfolio without delay. The excitement was very intense, more especially when it was found that the following had been selected as members of the new Ministry: John E. Bush, Minister of the Interior, vice S. D. Wilder; Ceisus Cavar Moreno, Minister of Foreign Relations, vice John M. Kapena; M. Kunes, Minister of Finance, vice S. K. Kani; W. C. Jones, Attorney-General, vice Edward Preston. The Ministers of the Interior and Finance were natives, the Attorney-General was an Ohioan, while the Minister of Foreign Affairs was a chevalier

d'industrie,

An indignation meeting was held on Monday evening, at which the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted:

Wheren, the Majest Kalakana, King of the Hawaiian Islands, has acturarily and without cause dissolved the interminent of the theoretical chalment while they had the confidence of the Lecislative Assembly and of the country at large, and has appended, in their stead, a Ministry including one Celons C. Moreno, a stranger and foreign adventurer, who has identified inneed with interests hoselie by Lyproperity of the Hawaiian Kingdoni, and who has neither the confidence ner respect of the community, our of the representatives of foreign powers, as Minister of Foreign Adventures.

of the representatives of torsign powers, as Minister of focusin Affairs; be it.

Resident, That his Majesty has thereby acted inconsistently with the principles of the Hawaiian Government as a constitutional monarchy, as established and saided down by the Kamehamehas and their success rainanilo, and that his action therein is listifie to the permanence of Hawaiian independence, the principle of the Hawaiian race and the security of lice, liberty, and property in the Hawaiian Islands.

mainence of Hawaian independence, the perpetuity of the Hawaian rale and the security of lie, therty, and property in the Hawaian Islands.

About 1,500 persons were in attendance, of which number fully two-thirds were to reigners. The excitement was so intense at one time that it was feared that an attack would be made on the palace. The King, fearing trouble, had the palace grounds guarded with ennoun, while all the Hawaiian army slept for once a sleep that might awaken to war and bloodshed, something which this army had never experienced. The King was unwilling toog ivenual-once to any onc, except through his Ministry, which was whell had been appointed at various meetings would not recognize Moreno as Minister of Foreign Affairs. There was at one time strong talk of placing Queen Emma on the throne. If any one who has the confidence of the natives had taken lead, the present King Kaiakana would not have remained on the throne twolve hours. More than unnetenths of the natives are against the King, but in favor of Queen Emma. The resident Ministers of the United States, France, and England held a conference to consider the situation, at which it was decided to request the King to appoint some one else than Moreno as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Yesterday the Ministers Resident notified his Magesty that they could not recognize his Minister of Foreign Affairs. Yesterday the Ministers Resident notified his Magesty that they could not recognize his Minister of Foreign Affairs. At first the King was very studoorn, and deciared that he would not receded the affair cost him his crown. (The late Assembly vited \$10,000 to purchase him a new tindem.). However, after taking a nap, during which he had a dream, he ordered Moreno to hand over his portfolio, and notified the public of his action.

action.

Last evening another meeting was held, when Calsus Cosar was requested to leave on the first vessel. There had been some talk of furnishing the ex-Minister with a free com of tar and feathers. When Moreno heard of the threats he took leg bail, and his write pantaloons and cost talls were seen flying in the distance toward the palace. ward the paince.

PROSPECIS IN OHIO.

Democrats who are Very Hopeful-Senator Wallace's Estimate,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Either the Democratic leaders here are strangely advised or the belief exists among the leaders in Ohio that there is a reasonable hope, to say the least, that Ohio can be transferred to the Democratic column. Reports have reached here not only from Senator Thurman, but other distinguished Democrats as well, that the Democrats of Onio have a perfect organization and a better prospect for carrying the State than for years back. Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Congress Committee, said to-day that he felt certain that the First and Second Congress districts of Ohio would elect the Democratic nominees, and that before the end of this month the Republicans would have more cause for alarm as to their ability to carry Onio than their to-asts of the inability of the Democrats to carry Indiana. Touching the majority of the Republicans in Vermont, the Senator said: "I am not at all surprised. Indeed, I should have been surprised if such a majority had not been attained. It signifies nothing upon which to diagnose the luture. After the Maine election there will be a base upon which to compare notes and make an estimate as to whether there are any marked changes in the Democratic and Republican vote." As to Indiana, the Senator said: "I am not at all a armed over the claims made by the R publicans. I feel confident, though that the Democrats will carry that State in October." back. Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Demo-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sin: In the

year 1800, at the Presidential election, the Federal party, under John Adams, was defeated and the Democrati came into power. In the year 1820 there was no opposition to the reelec-

In the year 1850 there was no opposition to the reelection of President Morroe, who received every electoral vote, save one from New Hampsoire.

In the year 1850 the Democratic party, in the person of Marini Van Buren, was expelled from power to give place to the Wiley party, under William Henry Harrison. In the year 1850 James Buchanan and the Democracy went overboard, to be succeeded by the Republicans and Astraham Luncole.

In the year 1850 may we not reasonably expect that the Republicans, led by the door or darfield, will retire to make way for the Democracy, led by the dorr and parriotic Mancock?

LAUDERDALK COUNTY, Alabama, Sept. 4.

Republican Bulldozers.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: In the share of to-day appears an account of the carrying of a costy shirt hanner in a terrificate procession at a Hanock and English meeting in this place. The truth of the oatier should be known. In 1878 the Republicans can led a bloody shirt in their processions here, and made i flensively conspictions. They were not molested b ed a bloody shirt in their processions here an observed by densively conspictions. They were not imposed by expectate, At our late there rathers the moeting an old mon veteran believing the bloody shirt teste to be obted to the monimization of the field library and the state of the shirt of the field library and the shift of the constant of the shift of the crossed. Captured at Cincerinal, Jane 24, 1980.

For this fire all veteral, who bought for that years to preserve the Union and its now a putsoiner of the lower than in, was related and homolod by Republicans, and threatened with death? Shale on such intervalved.

Our procession was assumed, our speakers insafed, and our panes shie disposition tried to the union by the Republican rowners. ELLESVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 8.

The Lucky Pig.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What is the story of the "Lucky Pir?" While I was at Saratoga I saw lots of little charms in the shape of pigs, also pen wipers, and so on, and birsy were said to be free "Lucky Pig," and I was tool they were going to be the fashing this year, as the lorsestice was last year. Now, what started this pig manual "Vincinsaillas." New York, 28pt. 19.

In Favor of Early Closing.

A largely attended meeting of Section 3 of the recery and Tea Clerks Early Closing Union was held m Wednesday at Dramatic Hail, East Houston street reported that searly all the tea and grocery stores down town are now chosed at 8 ordiock. One of the members reported that all except one of the tea and grocery stores is trained street had agreed to close at 8 ordiock and at was rearred that more of the would do sentified all across, About severity five tea and grocery vertice on ployed on the east side of the oft, met at 8 ordiock section that 1, 40 Avenue A. Best evening and organized section of the first section of the seas side of the off, and organized section 4 of the fea and throspy three kernyl cells. Linux, The following, efficiently discuss they cells. Linux, Westley the President, John Weer, Secretary, beauty Westley that Julius Brackmann, Treasurery. The first of unchlored print in the four sections comprises hearly free hundred persons. courted that nearly all the tea and grocery alones down

A Large Check Preparing for Mr. Vanderbilt. Checks are being prepared at the Treasury department for the payment of the goarteny interest of the four per cent, registered, lead size on Oct. 1. The enire Our per cent loan amounts to \$735,241,350. or cont loan amounts to reversity or an extension of the two of the two of the two will be \$2,000 m and \$8,000 m free the thought of the state of the amounts of the right of the amounts of the checks raine to home. The amounts of the checks raine to \$2,000 m and \$1,000 m and \$1

A. W. Whitney's Fullure.

in the American Mining Steel Lx, hange yesterday. Mr. Whitney was one of the most scuve memoers of the Exhange, and transacted a large part of the business do re. His failure was due to the recent decline i thus were unavailing. It was reported, and all effects to mid-tradiction, that he had gone to Chicago. A large humber of shares were marked under the rales of the Exchange for his account. His machines are variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$00,000.

GEN. GARFIELD'S DE GOLYER RECORD.

HE DECLARES THAT HE MADE AN ADQUMENT REPORE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

From his Speech at Wirrren, Ohin, Sept. 19, 1874. Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important ease; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his feewas likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the Board.

I made the argument.

From the Same Speech at Warren The question was, if the people want the wood pavement and are determined to have it, which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best? Now, I have before me here, what I had when I made the argument, certificates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid. From the Same Speech.

A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he knew of its merits and

GEN. GARFIELD SWEARS THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE BEFORE THE BOARD,

From his Testimony before an Investigating Comm gress, in February, 1879.

Mr. Nickerson-I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield that you propared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. Is there such a brief on file?

Mr. Garfield-My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. I know that I stated to the linard of Public Works the points of the case.

The Chairman-You did make an argument? Mr. Garfield-I made a careful study of the case, and

stated the points to the members of the Board, Mr. Nickerson-Did you ever meet the Board collected egether as a Board, and make any statement or argument on the subject?

Mr. Garfield-I don't know whether the members o

the Board were all there or not. Mr. Nickerson-Did you at any time appear before the

Board and make any argument schatecer ! Gen. Garfield-I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opin-

ion in its favor. THE TRUTH ABOUT GARFIELD'S "ARGUMENT. From Alexander R. Shepherit's Testimony before the Same Com-

That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Par ions, and Gen. Garfield spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield?

Mr. Shepherd-That was all that he eter did. He neces poke to me but once on the subject. WHY PARSONS WAS EMPLOYED TO EMPLOY GAR-

rum Benjamin R. Nickerson's Testimony before the Investigat

I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to ronize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest

in it was worth \$60,000 or \$70,000, at least, and Mr. Par-

one was employed with the assurance to me by Chittendes that he was able to reach the man who could secure the contract. AND WHY GARFIELD WAS EMPLOYED. From a Letter to De Golger and McCelland from their Agent

George R. Chittenden, May 30, 1872. The influence of Gen. Gardeld has been accured by yesterday, has night, and to-day's kibors. He holds the purse strings of the United States: is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the drongest man in Congress. I can hardly evalue that see home Gen. Garfield with us. It is rare moves and very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District must come through him.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION OF THE TRANSACTION.

From the Independent, July 30, 1874. The testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia Frauds shows that Mr. Garfield received \$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government. A.Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How mittee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted field knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

GEN. GARFIELD DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITU-ENTS FOR TAKING THE DE GOLVER BRIBE, Resolution adopted by the Republican Convention at Warren, Ohio,

Sept. 7, 1870. We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official infinence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the De Golyer Pavement Ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columhis; selling his influence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is Imost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors, selling his influence to sid said Bing in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$67,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in A matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was act ng as a lawyer, selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

San Francisco's Charter Election. San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The returns of the charter election, complete, stand: For adoption, 4,145; against adoption, 19,207.

A Campaign Song in the Eleventh Ward. Who drive der mule der vild ganals along, Und vhistle through der nights der gemic song,

Vhen honesd poy, and hafn't dit some wrong !

Who leaf der downath where he ride mit grace, Und show on mulepack oop his honest face, Do ender pv der vadal Gongress race? Devolver Carfleids!

Who win der race-square heel and doc-mit case, Und when he reach dot trongress blace und sees Some dings, he say, "Now, Chames, 'go as you blease !

Who, when he reach dot Gongress (vat a ditch Vas dot vor dhose who haf a paint dot rich!! Say dhen, "Now, Chames, sail in, mok hay, got rich!" Decolyer darlields!

Und tek Motolier stock miteral no shames. Und say, all py himselfa, "Gootpacket, Chames?" Who tek his divvy-bick der meady hone-Joost like vone leedle mans; bud gry und mean Vicen dings vas hot, "Vrind Oages, gall dhis a loan?"

Deceiver Cardelia:

Who swear he nefer at Mobilier look, Dill dot Oages Ames oud prings dot levdle nook? Decoiver Carnelial

Who got so dlick as mut mit det Onces Ames,

Py beriury hat mea his leadle where. Who see dot voeden beyment cheb and through.

so mek id bleasant vor Berofeer's crow, Und spool py dot file tousand toll re-whot Developer Carfields: Who say, "Dut was mein honesd ver !" dot haul, Und avear he argue oup dat gase like Saul, Und steak do dot Boss Shepherd?-des vas all!

Who pud his hand deep down der grap bag in. A. W. Whitney's Failure.

Only my pack silertes in greenpier tin.

The failure of A. W. Whitney was announced and drop id vice der beeples rare a dist.

Decolver Carnelds! Who runs vor Bresident ubon dot blan, Mit Princry und Berjury, dot span. Und trafels do oxbiain dingst—out he can! Decolver Carfields!

Who, all mit all, vas vone most breezens agin. Who shall got left when gomes Notemper in? Decoiver Carfieldet

DEIORICH SCHREIDER.

-A St. Joseph policeman hit a drunkard on the head with a ciuh and killed him.

-Brother Moody says this republic will go to pleces in fifty years unless we have more right

-A man is astonishing the people of Milranker by walking on water. He wears shoes resembling coffins, and goes three miles an bour at a swinging

-Lynn Brooks of Muncle, Ind., was jilted by his affianced bride because he took another girl on riding. The punishment was more than he could be and he committed suicide

-With the exception of the Viceroys of

-It has at last been arranged that the

the business of departmental savings banks. The system has long been in force in the provinces. -Twelve prisoners in the jail at Decatur, Ill., had almost effected their escape, when the wile of the Sheriff seized one by the throat, another by the arm.

-At Exeter, England, a young farmer has been sent to jail for a month for shooting a rabbit on a farm of his own occupation, while a man brought before

-It is not in America only that new buildnus go to pieces. The Guardians of Chester, England,

of Albert Hoffmann, founder of Kindermann, the lead-ing comic journal of Scriin. He surred as a bookseller's assistant, established the journal in 1818, and made a large fortune by it. -Genuine bank notes of one denomina-

and it is impossible to make them slike. The prin differences are in the borders, though other slight varia--The Rev. Lloyd Morgan has had epi-

was arrested on a charge of assaulting a girl. Now he is in juil at Kittanning, Pa., where he is paster of a Bantist church. The daughter of a deacon is the complainant in this case. -An old English miser named Rhodes, who began making money as a rabbish gatherer, and lived and died in squalor, has bequeathed \$300,000 be-tween the Royal Free Hospital, London, and the National

will stands, but the charities have given the five next of -Harry Josephs, who died lately in Boston, was a comical comedian on the stage, but when about to die, from a sudden attack of heart disease, he tragically cried: "Fray for me. O God, receive my spirit." Mr. Josepha was a half brother of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Culcago, and a brother of Fanny Josepha, the famous

-The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain held its annual meeting at Dusseldorf this year, in secondance with an invitation issued by about thirty of the leading German iron works. Great disappointment was felt, however, because Mesers Krupp, the well known cannon manufacturers, refused to allow the Eng lish visitors to inspect their works.

ble Chicaro wife, put on male attire and went out to dis-cover where and how her husband spent his evenings. She carelessly left carrings in her cars and bracelets of her wrists, and these things caused a policeman to arrest her. She had hysterics when in court, and the Justice thought she was sufficiently punished without a fine. -Bishop Warren tells, in Zion's Herald, of a professional tour in Colorado, where the hillings are so steep that every man is said to sit on his doorstep

became interested in a dog fight, turned the wagon com dom has increased since 1805 from 29,861,868 to 34,803, 043, that of Ireland has decreased by more than a quar ter of a million, and the number of marriages has de creased by 6,000. While pauperism has decreased in

an increase from 69,000 to 100,000. -A scheme of African exploration is under consideration in Portugal. It is proposed that two expeditions shall start simultaneously from the Portu-guese possessions on the cast and west coasts of Africa, and, after founding scientific and commercial stations along their route, meet in the interior. It is probable

money for so gigantic an enterprise is to be provided. -Among the aristocracy of St. Petersburg there appeared recently a new Protestant sect known as the Apostolic. At its head stands General-Major vot Erdberg, and among its members there are princes, counts, courtiers, and the nighest military and civil officers. Recently the Princess Dolgeruky, an orthodox lady, has joined it. The peculiar belief is that the end of the world, the second descent of Christ, and the last judgment, are at hand. The incubers perform services

using a pillow. This would have been reprehensible a man must not so far forget himself as to slyly hug the girl. If he does, she pops bolt upright, and will leau to him no more forever. That is new but approved

-Martin Luther's own copy of the Vulgate, from which he translated the Rible into German, while living at Funker Forg. on the Wartburg (1521-22), is said to have been discovered. The director of a little watering place in Bohemia, Dr. Schlechta Ritter von Sedmibersky claims to be in possession of the volume for which so many Lutheran scholars have made the most diffigure search. The margin of the single leaves of the Latin vo

into the hands of the poct. Fan z Hvezdy, -A radical newspaper of Paris prints a letter from one of the Russian Nibiliats who were ex-pelled from France on the eve of the national fets. He says that he and his companions in misfortune were arrested early in the morning, imprisoned, photographs of them taken as though they had been common criminals, then handenfied, and marched to the railroad station. He asses what redress there is, as matters now stand in France, for the victims of such police outrages as this; and he reminds all Frenchmen concerned that in free countries no man is treated as a criminal notif he has been lawfully tried, convicted, and sentenced.

—A great Orange demonstration was lateby held at Florence Court, Fermanagh, Ireland, the fine seat of the Earl of Ennishillen, the Earl, Imprint brand

The present Lord Cole, however, is less addicted to politico-religious than to pleasurable associations. He was a co-respondent in the Mordaunt diverse suit and has married an horiest of one of the great from million nires, the Bairds of Gartshorne. Lord Cole's drag is one

-At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, New South Wales, the Holl T. Kill-wraith, Pointer of Queensland, a semi-trefical count of about 103,000 inhabitants, said that he had minutely examined the earth trade with England, as carries and St. Lange and Chinaco. St. Louis and Chicago, and had also visited Texas and Colorado, and compared their resources with what se knew of the resources of Australia. He did not think it was us profitable, as it might be made in Australia. He was satisfied that the Australians were in a 'ar belier po sition than the Americans to put meat in the Eigenburger Nevertheless, the fact remains that hiterto

without any congenisatory result.

— The robbing vof stage passengers on their The college of slage passengers on their way to the Managori Cavy, Kolones, was between an wite explained that they were ant nothers messen presents, but were mershim raw, for represents more sub-which boss apercontents and the spinosiman. The passengers as which boss apercontents and the spinosiman. The passengers as which meads of the review's revenue the velocity and in their was not a weapon in the pasts they allowed the fresh. There were well mentioned a distribute of the was not enter which are the pasts they allowed the was not let have been a first of the and followed brinds. Then one takes best on this and belong the the other rithed their medicals of that first since the distribute the other rithed their medicals of that first since the best sentences and matches the distribute of the sentences and the sentences, and matches of which first since the first sentences are the sentences of the sentences o

SUNBEAMS.

Ircland, India, and Canada, British Governors are not entitled to the style of "your Excellency," and are nev-er so addressed by the Colonial Office.

post offices in the Paris postal district are to under

and screamed until her son came with a gun -In a recent English railroad accident, Mrs. Mitchell, a willow lady of fortune, on her way to a summer retreat, lost two sons and a daughter, while site, another son, and her servant were seriously injured.

the same bench for brutally ill-treating his wife was fined five shillings.

have appointed a committee to find out why the worl house, built at a cost of \$200,000 six months ago, is al--The death is announced, at the age of 62.

tion are not all exactly alike. It is necessary to make a new bed-piece, as it is called, for every 50 to 100 banks,

sodes in his ministry. In Cinciunati he was accessed of stealing books from a public library. In Pittsburgh he

Lifeboat Institution, leaving his relations penuliess. The

London actress. -Mrs. William Porter, a highly respecta-

and use his neighbor's chimney for a spittoon. While he was dashing down one of these hills in a stage, the driver

England and Wales from 971,000 to 837,000, and in Scot-land from 121,000 to 97,000, the returns for Ireland show

that, roughly speaking, the line of the Zambesi would be generally followed, but it is not very clear how the

according to the example of the Apostles, and have -The fashionable girl now lays her head on the shoulder of her male companion when travelling, according to a Common Enquirer writer, who says: "The nicestgirls do it, and they are so demure, so innocent, so unconscious in their manner that nobody could deem the practice harmful. They have the unconcerned air of year ago; now fashion and mothers permit it. But the

ome is covered with noise by Lather. A Bohemian paper states that this book was formerly in the Royal Saxon Library, from which it based a long time ago

Master of the world, presiding It was of this nobleman's predecessor that Tom Moore sang

of the test in London.

the Assiralians have spent tone of the usuals in the short

tickets, and rode off